UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

: 15-cv-07381-SJ-LB LERMAN,

Plaintiff,

: U.S. Courthouse - versus -

: Brooklyn, New York

APPLE INC., : May 10, 2018

Defendant

TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE LOIS BLOOM UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

P P E A R A N C E S:

For the Plaintiffs: Michael Grunfeld, Esq.

> Pomerantz LLP 600 Third Avenue

20th Floor

New York, NY 10016

Peretz Bronstein, Esq.

Bronstein, Gewirtz & Grossman, LLC 60 E. 42nd Street

New York, NY 10165

Keara M. Gordon, Esq. Daniel C. Harkins, Esq. For the Defendant:

DLA Piper

1251 Avenue Of The Americas

27th Floor

New York, NY 10020

Transcriptions Plus II, Inc. Transcription Service:

61 Beatrice Avenue

West Islip, New York 11795

laferrara44@gmail.com

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2 Proceedings 1 THE CLERK: Civil Cause for Status Conference, 2 docket number 15-cv-7381, Lerman v. Apple Inc. 3 Will the parties please state your names for 4 the record? 5 MR. GRUNFELD: Michael Grunfeld from Pomerantz 6 on behalf of the plaintiffs. 7 MS. GORDON: Keara Gordon from DLA Piper on behalf of defendant Apple. 8 9 MR. HARKINS: Good morning. 10 Daniel Harkins of DLA Piper, as well, on behalf 11 of defendant Apple. 12 THE CLERK: The Honorable Lois Bloom presiding. 13 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Grunfeld, Ms. 14 Gordon and Mr. Harkins. Please be seated. 15 This is status conference in plaintiff's 16 action alleging that defendant engaged in deceptive trade 17 practices and false advertising in violation of the New 18 York General Business Law and the New Jersey Consumer 19 Fraud Act. 20 When I last saw the parties in the case on 21 April 19th, 2018, the Court at that time sent an August 22 17th, 2018 deadline to complete all discovery relevant to class certification and I directed the parties to file 23 24 any pre-motion conference request regarding the motion 25 for class certification to Judge Johnson by August 31st.

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The parties requested a month to meet and confer regarding the next steps in testing the phones and to work out an internal discovery plan between the parties and I was very gratified when defendant's counsel wrote to notify the Court that all but one discovery issue has been resolved.

Defendant is moving to compel plaintiffs to provide discovery concerning their involvement in past litigation, including any action where plaintiffs have been named as a defendant, testified as a witness, or provided sworn testimony.

And plaintiff's object to the request as harassing and over broad and responded only so far as to share that Lerman was part of a traffic or driving related matter and Williams was part of various legal proceedings over a decade ago and a recent administrative financial matter.

In an effort to resolve the matter, the defendant requested a privilege log listing minimal information about each plaintiff's involvement in litigation and they said that would be sufficient to inform them whether or not they needed to seek out additional information.

So both sides do agree that the information is subject to whether or not it's relevant for the class

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certification decision. And I read through both sides papers and I am open to hearing from both sides, but basically my view of it is that the adequacy inquiry under 23(a)(4) is only to uncover conflicts of interest between the named parties and the class they seek to represent and that you can't ask for litigation history just go to on an expedition. It has to have direct bearing on their reliability or credibility in the instant case.

I will note that in reading both side's cases, I thought that the cases that you ha given to me, Ms. Gordon and Mr. Harkins were a little bit far afield. Why do I say that? One case was from the Northern District of Illinois and it dealt with DUI convictions and the other was from the Middle District of Florida, where the Court found that the class representative's personal bankruptcy implicates his credibility and therefore his adequacy as a class plaintiff because the plaintiff had knowingly failed to list the claims as an asset in the bankruptcy proceeding.

So this is not a bankruptcy case. It's not a DUI case. We're not in the Northern District of Illinois. We're not in the Middle District of Florida.

When I see that somebody is reaching -- because the Southern District and Eastern District have plenty of

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cases that are talking about class adequacy, ,so if you would like to be heard on that, I will be glad to hear you on it.

MS. GORDON: Thank you, your Honor. So we do believe that it is appropriate to give Apple some discovery into the past litigation and with all due respect, we don't think that it just goes to conflict of interest between the named plaintiffs and the class.

There is a large body of case law, Savino from the Second Circuit is one such case, that talks about assessing the credibility of a named class representative as part of the adequacy inquiry.

Now, yes, we talked about DUIs and bankruptcy, your Honor, but I don't know what the facts are here. I don't know what the named plaintiff's litigation history is. That's what we're trying to find out. I can't tell you that what we're going to find is going to fit into this case or that case because I don't know what it is.

And it does pertain to credibility if there is certain types of cases that are out there. For example, subsequent to the letters that were sent, we did locate another case which is Maddox & Starbuck, Ltd. v. British Airways, 97 FRD 395, which is a case from the Southern District of New York in 1983. And there, the district court held that the criminal conviction of the

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   plaintiff's principal precluded it from qualifying as a
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   class representative. We don't --
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              THE COURT: So you're really looking for
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   criminal history here.
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              MS. GORDON: I don't know what's there, your
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   Honor.
           And I --
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              THE COURT: That's what you're really looking
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   for though?
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              MS. GORDON: Well, I will give you an -- I
   think if there was criminal --
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              THE COURT: I'm asking a direct question.
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              MS. GORDON: That is one of the things, your
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   Honor.
           Yes.
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              THE COURT: Because gain, if we're looking to
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    something in 1983 and again, I haven't read the case
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   because you're just citing it to me, 1983 is before there
   were electronic databases. You couldn't do research for
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   public records the way you can now. There was no email
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   in 1983. People were still using floppy disks and
   typewriters. We're talking about a different era.
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21
              And so that's why I am saying you're really
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   reaching here when you're citing me cases that are 25
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   years old, 35 years old -- I'm sorry, not 25, 35 years
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   old.
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              MS. GORDON: Let me clarify, that was a case
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7 Proceedings 1 that goes to the question of whether that particular 2 named plaintiff was adequate or not. I mean, there's two 3 questions here, right? There's --THE COURT: But having a criminal conviction 4 5 does not make somebody inadequate for class 6 representation. All of the cases you cited to me, Ms. 7 Gordon, was where the credibility was in relation to the 8 past litigation, not that somebody had a criminal conviction 25 years ago. Plaintiffs had mislead a court 9 10 or misrepresented something on a record and that was why 11 those cases were relevant for purposes of consideration, 12 whether they could be a class representative. 13 There is no law that says if somebody had a 14 misdemeanor conviction, or some other conviction on the 15 record, yes, if it's a felony and it goes to 16 truthfulness, it should be revealed. 17 But if there are other types of things on 18 people's records, it doesn't necessarily mean that they 19 will not be an adequate class representative. 20 MS. GORDON: But --21 THE COURT: If you do care about convictions 22 that relationship to credibility or concerns about 23 misrepresenting the record, then it should be limited to

MS. GORDON: Well, we asked if there were any

that. Had there been any convictions regarding fraud?

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criminal convictions and the plaintiffs refused to provide that information, that's number one.

THE COURT: But criminal convictions is broader than saying does it relate to fraud.

MS. GORDON: Well, your Honor, I think there's two questions here, right? One is the ultimate question with regard to whether that particular conduct creates an inadequacy of the named plaintiffs such that the class certification is inappropriate. That's the ultimate question that we will place before the judge.

What we're talking about here is do we even get to learn what the facts are.

again they're bringing a case about whether or not Apple gave them information when they were told that that there was a new operating system they could update to and would they want that to be updated on their phone? Relevancy has to be the action that we have here. And when you're asking broad questions, I do understand that it's because of class certification which we're looking at down the road, I get that but people should not be inhibited from being plaintiffs in actions because Apple is going to go after them and pick them apart, so if they were 18 and they got convicted for a marijuana possession, that's going to be made a big deal of.

# 9 Proceedings 1 They're now 58 and they work at a big bank and 2 you're going to make a big deal that they at 18, had a 3 marijuana conviction. MS. GORDON: To be clear, your Honor, we have 4 5 told the plaintiffs from the very first time we had this 6 conversation that we have no desire to embarrass or 7 harass anybody. If they tell us the information, and it 8 is not relevant, then that's it. 9 THE COURT: But they're --MS. GORDON: But we do feel that we are 10 11 entitled --12 THE COURT: -- feeling --13 MS. GORDON: -- to the information. 14 THE COURT: But they are feeling like you are 15 asking this information for the purposes of harassment. 16 MS. GORDON: We are asking the information --17 for the information, your Honor, because they have 18 decided to initiate a lawsuit in which they named 19 plaintiffs and when they decide to become named 20 plaintiffs, your Honor, they become fiduciaries for the 21 class. 22 THE COURT: And I et that and in every other 23 case that you cited to me, somebody was previously 24 convicted of fraud under the same statute that he was 25 seeking to prosecute defendants, that was the Weissman

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case. That was a securities fraud case.

I mean again, every single case that you cited to me where the named plaintiff was seeking relief under the same statute he had been found to have violated, that's when you got that access to information.

Here, you're looking for litigation history
that isn't related to what the subject matter of this
lawsuit is and that's why I am having a problem in saying
that should be required to identify all past litigation
because to be quite frank, it is a very broad request.
It isn't a narrowly tailored request.

MS. GORDON: A couple of things, your Honor. First of all, we did attempt to minimize the burden by suggesting that we do this little mini-privilege log. Just give us the basic information and then we can see what we can find from there. That's number one.

Number two, I don't think you can necessarily say that it is only, you know, consumer fraud class actions that you need to look at and I will give you an example. It would certainly be relevant to the credibility and the adequacy of the named plaintiff if a court had found that they filed a frivolous lawsuit some place.

We had an instance in another case where we found that a witness had filed a frivolous lawsuit.

11 Proceedings THE COURT: How did you find that? 1 MS. GORDON: Well, I mean, we -- yes. 2 3 THE COURT: You went on the public databases, 4 you ran the people's name. I guarantee it wasn't through 5 a discovery request. MS. GORDON: Well, that's true, your Honor, but 6 7 that doesn't mean that in this case it exists in some 8 state court that we can't get. I mean, we have done our public record search, absolutely. We're not asking him 9 10 to recreate our public record search. 11 THE COURT: But what you have asked for here 12 and I am looking at Williams' interrogatory number 11, 13 you asked where plaintiff's served as a -- where any of 14 these named plaintiffs served as a plaintiff or in any 15 other representative capacity. That's in the request 33 16 served as a plaintiff in any --17 MS. GORDON: And they've agreed to provide 18 that. 19 THE COURT: -- litigation, that's request 20 number 4. Served as a defendant in any litigation, 21 request number 35. Testified in any litigation, how 22 could that possibly discredit them here if they testified? 23 24 MS. GORDON: If they testified on matters that 25 are related to iPhones or something that -- that could

12 Proceedings 1 be --2 THE COURT: So why didn't you ask that? Did 3 you ever testify in any litigation on matters related to iPhones? 4 5 MS. GORDON: Because we wanted to be more broad 6 because I don't know what's there. 7 THE COURT: Well, but that's why you're before 8 me because I am not going to allow you to be able to ask everything that isn't relevant to this particular case. 9 10 You have providing sworn testimony in any action. 11 If they had a child custody dispute, you 12 already said you wouldn't be interested in it. You said 13 that. 14 MS. GORDON: Yes. 15 THE COURT: But you would want to know about it 16 and you're not even entitled to know about it because 17 this is about whether or not Apple when it updated its 18 phones, gave the sufficient notice and warning to these 19 plaintiffs that it might have repercussions. 20 MS. GORDON: But it's also about whether the 21 three named plaintiffs who are going to try and prosecute 22 that claim as fiduciaries for the unnamed class members, 23 are credible and trustworthy and honest and meet the 24 requirements of Rule 23.

THE COURT: And that doesn't mean that you get

13 Proceedings them to pull down their pants. 1 2 MS. GORDON: I'm not asking for that, your 3 Honor. THE COURT: Well, that's why I was suggesting 4 5 to you that having this sort of broad language testifying 6 in any litigation is too broad for me then. 7 MS. GORDON: I understand. I understand. 8 THE COURT: I will cite to you from who is one 9 of I think the most excellent newish, because not so new 10 anymore -- oh, I thought it was an Englemeyer case, it's 11 actually not such a new judge, in Judge Crotty in 295 FRD 12 87, Keln, K-E-L-N, v. World Financial Network National 13 Bank, when talking about the fair and adequate 14 representation under Rule 23(a)(4) states, Unlike the 15 class representatives in Weissman, Keln, "does not have 16 the troubling traits that suggests this case is lawyer-17 driven litigation by a manufactured plaintiff out to make 18 a quick buck." That'S what he thought, Judge Crotty, 19 who was the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, 20 was part of what Weissman was getting at. That the 21 plaintiffs were manufactured and that there was a problem 22 with the adequacy and whether or not that was a credible 23 plaintiff. 24 But again, I understand that you're saying you 25 lack the knowledge and that's what you're looking for,

14 Proceedings 1 the information to be able to discern whether or not 2 these plaintiffs are adequate class representatives but I 3 am saying that it has to be tailored to fit the case. MS. GORDON: I understand that, your Honor, and 4 5 that's -- we are perfectly happy to have a conversation with the plaintiff's counsel and --6 7 THE COURT: So let me hear --MS. GORDON: -- so tailored those requests. 8 9 THE COURT: Let me hear from plaintiff's Mr. Grunfeld? 10 counsel. 11 MR. GRUNFELD: Thank you, your Honor. 12 plaintiffs agree with your Honor's description of these 13 requests and the basic --14 THE COURT: But that's not to say that they're 15 not entitled to some information. This is discovery. 16 You have dropped one of your plaintiffs already. They 17 don't know why you dropped that plaintiff. They're happy 18 you dropped that plaintiff. 19 But again, they're poking around to see if 20 there's anything about these plaintiffs that should 21 disqualify them from being class representatives. 22 MR. GRUNFELD: I understand, your Honor, and plaintiffs have agreed to provide responses to document 23 24 request 33 and 34 which ask about other instances where 25 they have been or sought to be a class representative in

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   other similar types of information.
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              So plaintiffs agree to provide information like
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   that that --
              THE COURT: Have they served as class reps in
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   other cases?
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              MR. GRUNFELD: As far as I know, they have not.
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              THE COURT: And as far as if we were to get a
   more limited request or perhaps, you know, some top of
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         I'm not saying the full information that defendant
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   was asking for, but would that be something that the
   plaintiff could live with?
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              MR. GRUNFELD: I mean it really depends on the
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   level of detail. So the requests were extremely broad
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   and even once --
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              THE COURT: I agree.
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              MR. GRUNFELD: -- even while as we were
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   discussing them, it just didn't -- Apple didn't narrow
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   what it was seeking in a way that plaintiffs would have
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   been comfortable giving information.
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              So for example, my understanding from when we
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   were having our meet and confer about it was Apple didn't
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   ask whether the plaintiffs had ever been convicted of a
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           They asked if any of the incidents that
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   plaintiffs were ever involved were criminal in nature,
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   which is obviously a much broader question.
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So plaintiffs might be willing to give information in response to more tailored questions that are actually related to the issues in this case. It depends on what those questions are. But the request as it presently stands is just too broad and until we know what the specific requests are, it's impossible to say whether the plaintiff are comfortable.

THE COURT: Well, what I would like, as you were able to narrow down all the other disputes, I would like there to be a compromise that could be worked out in this case. I don't think that they should be able to use it for all purposes but in terms of being representative, I do think that they will have some argument to be made if they're prevented from getting any of this information, that they weren't able to test, whether or not these are adequate representatives and you don't need to get to judge Johnson on a motion for class cert with those sort of things being raised, that they never told us if there were any convictions for fraud, for instance. Because if there is a fraud conviction, that may be something that would in Judge Johnson's mind, make somebody less than desirable. It doesn't mean any conviction and I want to be clear about that because my example of somebody when they were 18 who got arrested for a marijuana or a protest and now they're 58, that

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would not mean that every conviction needs to be revealed but I do think as to things that may have troubling traits, fraud, making false statements to a court, those are things that I think they would be entitled to know about.

I don't think that testifying in any litigation is going to be something I would uphold. I don't think providing sworn testimony in any action is something I would uphold.

Again, I have no idea what you were really going for here. I don't think many people testify or provide sworn testimony but if they had to appear before a grand jury because they were a victim of a crime, I don't think you're entitled to know about that.

MS. GORDON: And I agree. I agree with that last point, your Honor, about the grand jury testimony. Our concern is we don't know when we make these requests what the information is on the other side.

THE COURT: But again you have to --

MS. GORDON: So we have to sk the question.

THE COURT: -- but you have to tailor it to the litigation you have before is and although I agree with you that if they are certified as class reps, that that has a fiduciary component to it I think that you have to limit whatever your questions are to discerning whether

18 Proceedings 1 or not this plaintiff is not suited to be a 2 representative because of either convictions that they 3 have, not arrests -- again, you're not entitled to know about all the circumstances in people's lives, 4 5 convictions that involve, you know, fraud or other false 6 testimony but not testifying in a litigation. If they 7 were involved in a landlord/tenant matter, they're a 8 landlord, you're not entitle to know everything about these people. 9 MS. GORDON: And I don't care about their 10 11 landlord/tenant matter. THE COURT: I know you don't but the way that 12 you ask the questions would encompass all of that. 13 14 MS. GORDON: I understand, your Honor, and we 15 will work with plaintiffs. 16 THE COURT: So again, you need to tailor it to 17 the making the false statements in a context that would -18 - I understand you're saying that if it was filed in 19 state court and it was found to be frivolous, you would 20 not necessarily be able to find that in a Westlaw or a 21 Nexus search. But the requests are much broader than 22 that. 23 MS. GORDON: We will work with plaintiffs, your 24 Honor, as instructed. 25 THE COURT: Because again, if you're limiting

19 Proceedings 1 it to exactly what you're telling me, then I would have 2 much less of a problem and I think Mr. Grunfeld would 3 have much less of a problem. His client would be able to probably quickly say no, no, no or hopefully they'll be 4 5 ale to quickly say no, no, no. 6 MR. GRUNFELD: That's right, your Honor, and 7 one thing we would request is that we get the complete 8 list of these narrowly tailored questions because what we want to avoid is a game of 20 questions where we give a 9 10 response and then Apple says oh, but what about this and 11 what about that? 12 THE COURT: I have no problem with that. 13 will give you a couple of weeks to work this out. 14 not, you'll come back to me and say you weren't able to 15 work it out. So I will give you dates by which they will 16 give you a new list and dates by which you will respond 17 to their new list and we'll do it -- it's not so much 18 left on your plates now. I am confident that you'll be 19 able to work it out. Okay. 20 So let's get dates. There was nothing else 21 that was in the motion. 22 MR. GRUNFELD: There was --23 THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Grunfeld?

letters but there is -- there are two other things that I

MR. GRUNFELD: -- there was nothing else in the

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   wanted to raise and we --
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              THE COURT: Yes.
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              MR. GRUNFELD: -- if that's okay with your
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   Honor.
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              THE COURT: Yes. So by the 18th, which is next
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   Friday, you'll revise.
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              MS. GORDON: It's our list, yes.
              THE COURT: Is that fine?
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              MS. GORDON: Yes, your Honor, thank you.
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              THE COURT: And then by the 29th, Mr. Grunfeld,
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   so I am giving you a little extra time. It's a Memorial
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   Day weekend. I don't want you there laboring away. By
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   the 29th, you'll respond.
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              MR. GRUNFELD: Yes.
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              THE COURT: And that way, if I don't hear from
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   you, then I will know that this has gone away. And if
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   you do want to contact me, I assume I will hear from you
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   sometime that week and I can put it on for another
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   conference, okay?
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              MS. GORDON: Yes.
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              THE COURT: Okay. So the other issue?
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              MR. GRUNFELD: So two other issues. One is,
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   you know, plaintiffs are also pleased that we've resolved
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   all of the discovery disputes today other than this one
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   issue. Having said that, discovery is ongoing and, you
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21 Proceedings 1 know, until both sides exchange documents, it's going to 2 be tough to know whether issues arise related to what's 3 in those documents. One issue that we've discussed with Apple that 4 5 is not really a dispute but that we wanted to raise to 6 the Court's attention is the case schedule. 7 So we have been working very hard since the 8 last conference to push discovery forward and plaintiffs have been pushing Apple to give us a date by which Apple 9 10 will be done with their productions and Apple told us 11 yesterday that they plan to finish producing documents by the end of June, if I got that correct. 12 13 MS. GORDON: Uh-hum. 14 MR. GRUNFELD: And if that's when we -- you 15 know, that's the date by which we finally have all of 16 Apple's productions, it's going to be very difficult, if 17 not impossible for us to finish our expert reports by the 18 current deadline because several things need to happen 19 that are keyed off of those productions. Firstly, we 20 obviously need to review them. 21 THE COURT: Have you discussed this with 22 Apple's counsel? 23 MR. GRUNFELD: Yes. 24 THE COURT: Have you come to an agreement? 25 MS. GORDON: I don't know what he is about to

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   propose.
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              THE COURT: I think he's asking for more time.
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              MR. GRUNFELD:
                             Well --
              THE COURT: I've heard the windup.
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              MS. GORDON: Yeah.
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              THE COURT: So I think that's what he is asking
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    for.
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              MS. GORDON: We are in agreement that the
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   current schedule is --
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              THE COURT: Tight.
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              MS. GORDON: -- going to be difficult for us to
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   meet.
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              THE COURT: So then I would like you to discuss
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   what would be the end. Make it reasonable.
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              MS. GORDON: Yes, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Because if you're padding it,
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   that's when you get into trouble with me.
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              MS. GORDON: Yes.
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              THE COURT: If you put in a consent letter and
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   tell me what it is that you need and why you need it and
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   it's on consent, I can agree to that. I don't need to
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   hear the windup here, as long as you agree to it and you
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   both have thought it through because I won't keep doing
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        I won't over and over approve a consent request to
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   extend deadlines, okay?
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23 Proceedings MR. GRUNFELD: Yes. 1 2 THE COURT: But I will certainly, if you need 3 and confer and it's for a good reason, then you just need to give me a letter, okay? 4 5 MR. GRUNFELD: Thank you, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Grunfeld? 7 MR. GRUNFELD: There is one other issues which 8 is this we have not discussed with Apple but I want to raise the Court's attention --9 10 THE COURT: Well, that's always a hard thing 11 for me to hear because I think that you have a duty to raise it with Apple first but since we're here, go ahead. 12 13 MR. GRUNFELD: Well, I wanted to raise it just 14 for timeliness concerns. So as you know, one of the 15 plaintiffs have dropped out of the case. Apple has 16 raised to the Court and also in a discovery letter to us, 17 noted that they plan on making spoliation arguments 18 related to another one of the plaintiffs, so there's 19 possible class member that would like to seek to intervene in the case and we would like to get a briefing 20 21 schedule for that and we can discuss that with Apple as 22 far as what I --THE COURT: So if I am hearing you correctly, 23 24 because somebody's dropped out, you want to put somebody 25 knew in their place, somebody who has not gotten rid of

24 Proceedings their phone, I assume. 1 2 MR. GRUNFELD: This person still has their 3 phone. THE COURT: And, you know, quite frankly, I'm 4 5 -- why do we need that, one? Because you have to people 6 who didn't get rid of their phone and the first fight 7 that we had was how to get the expert to inspect the 8 phone. And if we're starting up with another plaintiff who is in the same shoes as the two that we already have, 10 why do we need them, that's one. 11 Two, if you were talking about somebody who 12 didn't have their phone, then we would have somebody who 13 already represents the people who didn't keep their 14 phone. So if you are going to move for a class cert, my 15 question is why do we need to add plaintiffs in at this 16 point? I understand somebody dropped out but you're 17 going to move for class cert. That's the whole writing 18 on the wall here, that we're getting you to Judge Johnson 19 for a class cert. 20 MR. GRUNFELD: Right, your Honor. It's really 21 just to bolster the potential for class certification. 22 The case started with four plaintiffs. 23 THE COURT: I'm not going to rule on any of

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this and I am not even going to schedule a motion. You

need to speak to your adversary. My opinion is you're

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25 Proceedings 1 going to slow yourself down and that's not what the Rule 2 1 of the Federal Rules says the expedient, least costly, 3 that's what the rules are there to ensure. I think adding somebody when you're just going 4 5 to move for cert to bolster that you have other people 6 who kept their phone -- you have two people that kept 7 their phone. They've already inspected their phones. So 8 you add somebody in and now we need that new person's phone to be inspected and then you have to produce all of 9 10 the same discovery materials that you've already 11 produced? I don't really see why you would need that. 12 If it's a class action and the two people you have are good, three doesn't make it better. 13 14 MR. GRUNFELD: Well, your Honor, we can talk 15 about it further. I mean, it's a -- it's essential to, 16 like I said, to bolster the potential for class 17 certification. 18 THE COURT: Again, I have given you my initial 19 reaction to it. 20 MR. GRUNFELD: Yeah. 21 THE COURT: You can do whatever you want to do. 22 I don't think it's dispositive. I think that you can 23 make that application to the Court but I want to tell you

that if I think you're just duplicating the efforts, I

quess it would have to be an R&R if I denied it

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because it would be dispositive as to that person joining but on the flip side of it, since you intend to bring it as a class action, it may be just a futility because under class cert, you would have enough people to protect that extra person that you're using to bolster the arguments of the two you already have.

MR. GRUNFELD: I --

THE COURT: So you have to give me Second

Circuit case law, not from Florida, not from Illinois,

about why if one person drops out in a class, the Court

should permit somebody else to jump in and it's not even

into the same shoes because this person still has their

phone.

MR. GRUNFELD: I understand, your Honor. And we would obviously do that in the briefing. For now what I think makes sense is just to figure out a briefing schedule that works for the parties.

THE COURT: I don't think so. This was not on my agenda. You didn't raise it to me. I am not setting a briefing schedule. I am not encouraging plaintiffs to do this.

If you want to bring it to the Court's attention, you will.

MR. GRUNFELD: I completely understand. I just meant it would make sense for the parties to discuss a

27 Proceedings 1 briefing schedule and then propose that to the Court. 2 THE COURT: No, because they may not agree and 3 the cost of delay is something that I am worried about here. I am not giving you the time from the August 17th 4 5 deadline that I just said on consent I would give you, so 6 that you could add another plaintiff to bolster, which we 7 also call bootstrap, which always say we don't need that, we don't need cumulative evidence of the same thing. 8 9 MS. GORDON: And this is the first I've heard 10 of it, your Honor. There was no mention -- I mean, we've 11 probably been on the phone for, I don't know, dozens of 12 hours in the past month but --13 THE COURT: Well, they've gotten my initial 14 reaction to it and, you know, quite frankly, I don't see 15 the need for it and I don't really want more motions. I 16 want you to do discovery. I was happy that you were able to work out that one plaintiff dropped out, "c'est la 17 18 vie." That's how it goes. 19 MR. GRUNFELD: I understand, your Honor. So 20 we'll follow-up with the Court if we have follow-up on 21 this. 22 THE COURT: Very good. Anything else, Mr. 23 Grunfeld? 24 MR. GRUNFELD: Nothing else. 25 THE COURT: Anything further on behalf of

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   defendants Apple?
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              MS. GORDON: No, thank you, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Then this matter is adjourned and
   so just so you know my minute order will be that the
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 5
   Court held a status conference and the Court granted in
 6
   part and denied in part the motion to compel and sent it
 7
   back to the parties for them to work out, okay? With
 8
    that, we're adjourned. Thank you.
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              MS. GORDON: Thank you, your Honor.
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              MR. GRUNFELD: Thank you, your Honor.
                    (Matter concluded)
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I, LINDA FERRARA, hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the said proceedings is a true and accurate transcript from the electronic soundrecording of the proceedings reduced to typewriting in the above-entitled matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested directly or indirectly in this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand this 12th of May, 2018.

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